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SUBJECT: UNITED KINGDOM: 2002 ANNUAL TERRORISM REPORT

REF: STATE 201772

11. (U) THIS TELEGRAM CONTAINS EMBASSY LONDON'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 2002 "PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM" REPORT. EMBASSY INPUT IS KEYED TO REFTEL QUESTIONS.

12. (U) SIGNIFICANT ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UK TO SUPPORT THE GLOBAL COALITION AGAINST TERRORISM, PARTICULARLY LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST AL-QAIDA OPERATIVES, BUT INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS TO BLOCK TERRORIST ASSETS, ENACT NEW COUNTER TERRORISM LAWS, RATIFY EXISTING TREATIES.

A) THE UK REMAINS ONE OF THE UNITED STATES' STRONGEST ALLIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM AND HAS MADE THE ELIMINATION OF TERRORISM AS A FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY. THE U.S. AND THE UK COOPERATE CLOSELY AND EFFECTIVELY BILATERALLY AND IN MULTILATERAL FORA, SUCH AS THE G-8 AND THE UNITED NATIONS, TO COUNTER TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. COUNTER TERRORISM IS A FOCUS OF THE UK'S BILATERAL RELATIONSHIPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE UK'S INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCIES HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY DEEPENED THEIR WORK AGAINST TERRORISM WITH THEIR FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS, ESPECIALLY THE U.S.

-- THE UK WAS INVOLVED FROM THE OUTSET ALONGSIDE THE U.S. IN THE EFFORT TO EXPEL AL-QAIDA FROM ITS BASES IN AFGHANISTAN, KILL AND CAPTURE ITS OPERATIVES, AND OVERTHROW THE TALIBAN REGIME. THE UK LED THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE (ISAF), WHICH BECAME OPERATIONAL IN FEBRUARY 2002, UNTIL TURKEY ASSUMED COMMAND OF ISAF. IN MARCH 2002, THE UK DEPLOYED A 1,700-STRONG FORCE, KNOWN AS TASK FORCE JACANA, TO EASTERN AFGHANISTAN FOR FOUR MONTHS. JACANA WORKED ALONGSIDE U.S. FORCES IN THE REGION TO COMBAT AL-QAIDA. IN 2002, BRITISH MILITARY FORCES ALSO PARTICIPATED IN COALITION OPERATIONS AIMED AT DENYING AL-QAIDA TERRORISTS AN ALTERNATIVE BASE OUTSIDE AFGHANISTAN. THIS INCLUDED MARITIME PATROLS IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

-- THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT (2001) PROVIDES HMG THE POWER TO DETAIN INDEFINITELY IMMIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS SUSPECTED OF BEING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISTS, BUT WHO CANNOT BE REMOVED FROM THE UK IMMEDIATELY. SINCE THE ACT CAME INTO FORCE IN DECEMBER 2001, TWELVE FOREIGN NATIONALS HAVE BEEN DETAINED USING ITS POWERS. OF THE TOTAL DETAINED, TWO HAVE VOLUNTARILY LEFT THE UK. THE OTHER 10 REMAIN IN DETENTION.

-- THE PREDECING TERRORISM ACT OF 2000 PROVIDES THE HOME SECRETARY WITH THE POWER TO PROSCRIBE FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND CREATES A NUMBER OF OFFENSES THAT RELATED TO PROSCRIPTION. THE ACT INITIALLY PROSCRIBED AL-QAIDA AND 20 OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS. IN OCTOBER, THE UK PROSCRIBED FOUR ADDITIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS WITH LINKS TO AL-QAIDA, INCLUDING JEEMAH ISLAMIYAH, THE ABU SAYYAF GROUP, THE ISLAMIC MOVEMENT OF UZBEKISTAN, AND ASBAT AL-ANSAR.

-- AS OF OCTOBER 2002, THE UK HAD FROZEN THE ASSETS OF OVER 100 ORGANIZATIONS AND OVER 200 INDIVIDUALS, BOTH IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS (UNSCRS) AND

UNDER UK DOMESTIC MEASURES. IN RESPONSE TO UNSCRS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, PARTICULARLY AGAINST AL-QAIDA AND THE TALIBAN, THE UK FROZE A TOTAL OF \$100 MILLION IN TERRORIST ASSETS. MOST OF THESE FUNDS HAVE NOW BEEN UNFROZEN AS A RESULT OF AFGHANISTAN'S LIBERATION, AND HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE LEGITIMATE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT.

-- THE UK IMPLEMENTED UNSCR 1333 ON DECEMBER 19, 2000; UNSCR 1373 WAS IMPLEMENTED SEPTEMBER 18, 2001; AND UNSCR 1390 WAS IMPLEMENTED JANUARY 28, 2002. BANKS WERE IMMEDIATELY INSTRUCTED TO FREEZE THE ASSETS OF ANY NAMES ATTACHED TO THE UNSCRS. THE UK IMPLEMENTED THE UN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST FINANCING ON 10 APRIL 2002.

-- THE ANTI-TERRORISM CRIME AND SECURITY ACT (2001) CONTAINS SEVERAL PROVISIONS DESIGNED TO HELP THE POLICE AND THE COURTS DEPRIVE TERRORISTS OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES. THE ACT ALLOWS POLICE TO SEIZE ANYWHERE IN THE UK FUNDS THAT ARE INTENDED FOR USE IN TERRORIST ACTS, ARE RESOURCES OF PROSCRIBED ORGANIZATIONS, OR ARE OBTAINED THROUGH TERRORISM. THE ACT ALSO EXPANDS POLICE POWERS TO MONITOR AND FREEZE TERRORIST ACCOUNTS, AND REQUIRES BANKS AND OTHERS TO REPORT TO THE POLICE ANY MONEY OR PROPERTY SUSPECTED OF BELONGING OR DERIVED FROM TERRORIST FUNDS. FAILURE TO COMPLY MAY RESULT IN IMPRISONMENT FOR UP TO 5 YEARS, AND/OR UNLIMITED FINES. THE ACT ALSO MAKES IT AN OFFENSE TO LAUNDER TERRORIST FUNDS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE FUNDS ARE OR ARE INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE HIRE OF ACTS OF TERRORISM. IT ALSO STRENGTHENS PROVISIONS CONTAINED UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000, WHICH PROHIBITS UK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FROM DISCLOSING ANY INFORMATION THAT IS LIKELY TO PREJUDICE A POLICE INVESTIGATION OR TO DISPOSE OF ANY RELEVANT INFORMATION. THE ANTI-TERRORISM CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001 MAY BE SEEN IN FULL AT: WWW.HMSO.GOV.UK

-- THE UK HAS INTRODUCED A NEW DOMESTIC REGULATORY REGIME TO ENSURE THAT BUREAUX DE CHANGE AND MONEY TRANSMITTERS IMPLEMENT MONEY-LAUNDERING REGULATIONS EFFECTIVELY. THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME BILL INTRODUCED IN OCTOBER 2001 REQUIRES BUSINESSES IN THESE SECTORS TO FILE A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORT (STR) WHEN IT IS SUSPECTED THAT A PERSON HERE OR ANOTHER PERSON IS LAUNDERING THE PROCEEDS OF ANY CRIME. UNDER THE MONEY LAUNDERING REGULATIONS 2001, ALL MONEY SERVICE OPERATORS, INCLUDING BUREAUX DE CHANGE AND OPERATORS OF ALTERNATIVE REMITTANCE SYSTEMS, ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER THEIR OPERATION WITH CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES, WHICH HAVE THE POWER TO INSPECT THEIR OPERATIONS AT ANY TIME. A COPY OF THESE REGULATIONS CAN BE FOUND AT WWW.HMSO.GOV.UK. THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME BILL 2001 REQUIRES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CASH DEALERS TO VERIFY THEIR CUSTOMERS' IDENTITY AND ADDRESS.

-- THE UK IS COMMITTED TO ENSURING THAT ENTITIES, IN PARTICULAR NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, CANNOT BE MISUSED TO FINANCE TERRORISM. THE CHARITY COMMISSION, MANDATED TO REGULATE VIRTUALLY ALL CHARITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, IS EMPOWERED TO INITIATE INVESTIGATIONS OF CHARITIES SUSPECTED OF SUPPORTING TERRORISM. SINCE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, THE COMMISSION HAS CLOSED DOWN TWO CHARITIES FOR SUSPECTED SUPPORT OF TERRORISM, AND ANOTHER HAS HAD ITS ASSETS FROZEN.

-- IN NOVEMBER 2001, A MULTI-AGENCY TERRORIST FINANCE TEAM (TFT) WAS SET UP IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TO ASSIST THE UK GOVERNMENT IN CUTTING OFF TERRORIST FUNDS. THE TEAM COMBINES COUNTER TERRORIST AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS EXPERTISE. THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THE TFT IS TO EXAMINE STRS FOR POSSIBLE TERRORIST CONNECTIONS. ADDITIONALLY, THE TFT'S POSITION WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION WILL ENABLE IT TO IDENTIFY LINKS BETWEEN TERRORIST AND OTHER FINANCING. SINCE ITS FOUNDING, OVER 3,500 DISCLOSURES HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO THE TFT.

-- THE UK'S FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, HAVE HELD TWO SEMINARS PROVIDING THE UK'S FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR WITH UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AND ADVICE ON STOPPING TERRORIST FINANCING.

-- THE UK DID NOT ENACT MAJOR NEW COUNTER TERRORISM

LEGISLATION IN 2002. THE UK HAS RATIFIED ALL 12 UN COUNTER TERRORISM CONVENTIONS.

13. (U) DESCRIBE THE RESPONSE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UK TO ACTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AND/OR SIGNIFICANT ACTS OF DOMESTIC TERRORISM DURING 2002, INCLUDING ANY HOST GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS RELATING TO TERRORISM.

B) UK LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN EXTREMELY AGGRESSIVE IN EFFORT TO DISRUPT AND/OR PROSECUTE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY.

-- THE INVESTIGATION INTO AND PROSECUTION OF SEVERAL ALGERIANS DETAINED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 2001 CONTINUES. MOHAMED MEHDI MESLI AND BAGHDAD MEZIANE HAVE BEEN CHARGED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000 AND WITH CRIMINAL OFFENSES UNDER THE UK POLICE AND CRIMINAL EVIDENCE ACT (PACE). UK AUTHORITIES HAVE DETAINED SEVERAL OTHER INDIVIDUALS UNDER UK IMMIGRATION LAW IN CONNECTIONS WITH THIS INVESTIGATION.

-- IN AUGUST 2002, UK AUTHORITIES PROSECUTED FRANK ETIM, AKA SULAYMAN ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN, AKA FRANCIS ASIBONG VINCENT ETIM, FOR OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000, SPECIFICALLY FOR PROVIDING INSTRUCTION OR TRAINING IN THE MAKING OR USE OF (A) FIREARMS, (B) EXPLOSIVES, OR (C) CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL OR NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND FOR INVITING ANOTHER TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTION OR TRAINING. ETIM WAS ACQUITTED, BUT THE PROSECUTION IS AN EXAMPLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS TO TARGET UK-BASED EXTREMISTS BELIEVED TO BE INVOLVED IN PROVIDING MATERIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

-- UK AUTHORITIES ARE CURRENTLY PREPARING TO PROSECUTE ABDULLAH IBRAHIM EL-FAISAL, AKA TREVOR WILLIAM FORREST, AKA FAISAL ABDALLAH AL-JAMAIKEE FOR OFFENCES OF 1) INCITEMENT TO MURDER AND 2) DISTRIBUTION OF RACIALLY INFLAMMATORY MATERIAL, LIKELY TO PROVOKE RACIAL HATRED.

-- UK LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE USING THE "NO FLY LIST" TO DETAIN AND INTERVIEW INDIVIDUALS WHO MAY POSE A THREAT TO U.S. INTERESTS.

-- UK SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES DISRUPTED NUMEROUS TERRORIST ATTACKS BY DISSIDENT IRISH REPUBLICAN AS WELL AS ENGAGED IN VIOLENT STREET CLASHES WITH LOYALIST PARAMILITARY GROUPS. UK AUTHORITIES ARE PREPARING FOR THE TRIAL OF REPUBLICAN DISSIDENTS INVOLVED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETONATE A CAR BOMB IN THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

-- HMG CONTINUES ITS INVESTIGATION OF THE 1998 BOMBING IN OMAGH, WHICH IS LINKED TO THE REAL IRA AND KILLED 29 PEOPLE.

14. (U) DID THE UK EXTRADITE OR REQUEST THE EXTRADITION OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS FOR PROSECUTION DURING THE YEAR?

C) A BILATERAL EXTRADITION TREATY, WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 21, 1977, AND A SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY, WHICH ENTERED INTO FORCE ON DECEMBER 23, 1986, GOVERN EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE U.S. AND THE UK. THERE HAVE BEEN NO EXTRADITIONS IN THE PAST YEAR TO THE U.S.

-- THE UK CONTINUES TO ASSIST WITH THE U.S. REQUEST FOR THE EXTRADITION OF KHALED AL-FAWWAZ, ABDEL MOHAMMED ABDEL ABDUL BARY, AND IBRAHIM EIDAROUS TO THE U.S. FOR THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE BOMBING OF THE U.S. EMBASSIES IN EAST AFRICA. IN DECEMBER 2001, THE HOUSE OF LORDS REJECTED THEIR APPEAL TO BLOCK THE EXTRADITION, BUT THE THREE MEN HAVE APPEALED THIS RULING TO THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

-- THE UK COURTS DENIED THE U.S. REQUEST TO EXTRADITE LATFI RAISSI, WHO ALLEGEDLY HELPED TRAIN THE SEPTEMBER 11 HIJACKERS, BECAUSE THEY DETERMINED THAT THE U.S. HAD NOT PRESENTED ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO APPROVE THE REQUEST.

15. (U) DESCRIBE ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPEDIMENTS TO UK GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION AND/OR EXTRADITION OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS.

D) IT IS UK POLICY TO PROSECUTE AND/OR EXTRADITE SUSPECTED TERRORISTS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF UK LAW, THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE 1951 CONVENTION ON REFUGEES, AND UK ASYLUM LAWS. UK LAW REQUIRES PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AN EXTRADITION REQUEST, AND DOES NOT ALLOW EXTRADITION TO OCCUR WHERE THE REQUEST IS BELIEVED TO BE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHING A PERSON ON ACCOUNT OF HIS/HER RACE, RELIGION OR POLITICAL OPINION. UK LAW DOES NOT ALLOW THE EXTRADITION OF INDIVIDUALS IF THEY WOULD FACE THE DEATH PENALTY. THE UK HAS BEEN WILLING TO EXTRADITE INDIVIDUALS IF IT RECEIVES ASSURANCES THAT THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD BE WAIVED.

-- SATISFYING THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EXTRADITION CAN BE TIME-CONSUMING (UP TO SIX YEARS IN SOME INSTANCES). IN NOVEMBER 2002, THE GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO STREAMLINE AND SHORTEN THE UK EXTRADITION PROCESS. IF ADOPTED IT WOULD ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS THAT ARE PART OF THE CURRENT SYSTEM. THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION ALSO SIMPLIFIES THE RULES ON AUTHENTICATING FOREIGN DOCUMENTS SO THAT FAXED DOCUMENTS WOULD BE ACCEPTED AS VALID.

16. (U) DISCUSS UK RESPONSES OTHER THAN PROSECUTION. THESE WOULD INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OR OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCIES FOLLOWING A TERRORIST INCIDENT (IN OR OUTSIDE THE UK) AND EFFORTS BY THE UK TO INVESTIGATE TERRORIST INCIDENTS OR TO ASSIST WITH INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS.

E) SINCE 9/11, THE UK HAS ENGAGED IN A SUSTAINED GLOBAL PUBLIC DIPLOMACY CAMPAIGN TO HIGHLIGHT THE GLOBAL NATURE OF THE THREAT POSED BY THE AL-QAIDA NETWORK AND TO URGE OTHER COUNTRIES TO RESPOND VIGOROUSLY TO TERRORIST INCIDENTS AND THREATS.

-- THE UK ASSISTS WITH INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS. A TEAM FROM THE METROPOLITAN POLICE HAS BEEN IN ATHENS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THEIR GREEK COUNTERPARTS TO INVESTIGATE THE JUNE 2000 ASSASSINATION OF BRITISH MILITARY ATTACH BRIGADIER STEPHEN SAUNDERS AND IN THE WIDER HUNT FOR MEMBERS OF THE 17 NOVEMBER TERRORIST GROUP. UK INVESTIGATORS ARE ALSO WORKING SIDE-BY-SIDE WITH INDONESIAN, AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN COUNTERPARTS TO INVESTIGATE THE OCTOBER 12 BOMBING OF THE SARI NIGHTCLUB IN BALI.

17. (U) DESCRIBE MAJOR COUNTER TERRORISM EFFORTS UNDERTAKEN IN 2002 BY THE UK, INCLUDING STEPS TAKEN IN INTERNATIONAL FORA.

F) THE UK SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE COUNTER TERRORISM ASSISTANCE IT PROVIDES TO OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS INCLUDES OPERATIONAL COUNTER TERRORISM TRAINING, SUCH AS BOMB DISPOSAL, HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION AND POLICE INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS, AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP COUNTRIES DRAW UP THEIR OWN COUNTER TERRORISM LEGAL FRAMEWORKS. MAJOR UK ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS ARE UNDERWAY IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA, INCLUDING INDIA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND INDONESIA.

-- THE UK ALSO PROVIDES ASSISTANCE TO OTHER COUNTRIES' LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES FOR TERRORIST FINANCING INVESTIGATIONS. THE UK CONTINUES TO SUPPORT THE PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING IN A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES, AND IS FUNDING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ADDRESS A RANGE OF ANTI-TERRORIST FINANCING.

-- THE UK ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED IN INTERNATIONAL FORA, INCLUDING THE EU, NATO, G-8, AND UNITED NATIONS, FOR COORDINATED GLOBAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND ROUTINELY LOBBIED UN MEMBER STATES TO RATIFY THE TWELVE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND PROTOCOL RELATING TO TERRORISM. THE UK CHAIRS THE UN'S COUNTER TERRORISM COMMITTEE (CTC), WHICH MONITORS THE COMPLIANCE OF MEMBER STATES WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1373.

-- TO SUPPORT GLOBAL EFFORTS TO DENY TERRORIST GROUPS ACCESS TO WEAPONS AND MATERIALS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, THE UK COMMITTED TO CONTRIBUTING \$750 OVER 10 YEARS TO THE G-8

INITIATIVE TO REDUCE THE SPREAD OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED AT THE G-8 SUMMIT IN JUNE 2002.

18. (U) DESCRIBE ANY SIGNIFICANT UK SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, TERRORISTS OR TERRORIST GROUPS.

G) HMG DOES NOT PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, TERRORISTS OR TERRORIST GROUPS. HMG CONSISTENTLY AND STRONGLY CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF AND SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM.

19. (U) HAS THE UK MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A TERRORIST-SUPPORTING COUNTRY ON A TERRORISM ISSUE?

H) HMG HAS NOT MADE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENTS IN SUPPORT OF A TERRORIST-SUPPORTING COUNTRY ON A TERRORISM ISSUE AND CONSISTENTLY AND STRONGLY CONDEMNS ALL ACTS OF AND SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM.

10. (U) DESCRIBE U.S. COUNTER TERRORISM EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES WITH THE UK, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, REQUESTS TO THE UK FOR SPECIFIC COOPERATION AND EFFORTS BY THE U.S. IN THE UK TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORIST GROUPS DIRECTLY OR IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

J) THE UK GOVERNMENT HAS, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE U.S., OR SOON AFTER, FROZEN THE ASSETS OF VIRTUALLY EVERY ORGANIZATION AND INDIVIDUAL ON THE NOVEMBER 2001 U.S. EXECUTIVE ORDER AND SUBSEQUENT ANNEXES. A NOTABLE EXCEPTION HAVE BEEN A FEW ORGANIZATIONS THAT THE UK ARGUES ARE "POLITICAL" AS OPPOSED TO "ARMED" BRANCHES OF ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS HAMAS AND HIZBOLLAH. THE UK HAS FROZEN THE ASSETS OF THE "ARMED" WINGS OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS, HOWEVER. THE UK FROZE THE ASSETS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SIKH YOUTH FEDERATION AND BABBAR KHALSA ON NOV. 2, 2001, BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DID SO ON JUNE 28, 2002. IN SEPTEMBER 2002, THE UK'S HOME OFFICE CO-SPONSORED WITH THE U.S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT A SEMINAR IN LONDON FOR THIRD-COUNTRY ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS REGARDING IDENTIFICATION OF TERRORIST ASSETS.

11. (U) IF THE USG HAS SOUGHT COOPERATION FROM THE UK DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS IN THE INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS, PLEASE PROVIDE INFORMATION ON:

-- THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK IN 2002 COOPERATED OR IS COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN APPREHENDING, CONVICTING, AND PUNISHING INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACT; AND,

K1) THE UK HAS PROVIDED U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH INVALUABLE SUPPORT IN ALMOST EVERY INVESTIGATION INTO MAJOR ATTACKS OR PLOTS TO ATTACK U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS SINCE 1993. THIS INCLUDES:

-- THE FEBRUARY 26, 1993 BOMBING OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER;
-- THE 1995 PLOT TO BLOW UP 12 U.S. AIRLINERS IN EAST ASIA;
-- THE PLOT TO BLOW UP THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER LANDMARKS IN NEW YORK;
-- THE AUGUST 7, 1998 BOMBING OF THE U.S. EMBASSIES IN EAST AFRICA;
-- THE SEPTEMBER 12, 2000 ATTACK ON THE USS COLE; AND,
-- THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 ATTACKS IN THE U.S.

-- THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED INCLUDES LOCATING/IDENTIFYING AND DETAINING OF INDIVIDUALS OF INTEREST TO THE U.S., CONDUCTING OF SEARCHES, OBTAINING OF PROVISION ARREST WARRANTS, AND DEPORTING INDIVIDUALS TO THE U.S.

-- THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK IN 2002 COOPERATED OR IS COOPERATING IN PREVENTING FURTHER ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN THE UK.

K2) THE U.S. AND THE UK REGULARLY SHARE INFORMATION ON POSSIBLE TERRORIST THREATS. THE UK MAKES FULL USE OF ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT OF 2000 AND THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT (2001) TO DISRUPT

AND/OR PROSECUTE INDIVIDUALS SUSPECTED OF BEING INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING OR COMMISSION OF A TERRORIST ACT.

¶12. (U) IF THE U.S. HAS SOUGHT COOPERATION DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS IN THE PREVENTION OF AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS, PLEASE DESCRIBE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE UK COOPERATED IN 2001 OR IS COOPERATING IN PREVENTING ACTS OF TERRORISM AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS IN THE UK.

L) UK LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY SERVICES WORK CLOSELY WITH U.S. OFFICIALS TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT PROACTIVE STEPS TO PREVENT AND DISRUPT TERRORIST ACTIVITIES. WHEN INVESTIGATIONS BY U.S. AUTHORITIES HAVE IDENTIFIED LINKS BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS/ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UK AND INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, WANTED, OR SUSPECTED OF INVOLVEMENT IN TERRORIST ATTACKS AGAINST U.S. CITIZENS OR INTERESTS, THE UK HAS COOPERATED FULLY.

FARISH